

The Pocahontas Times.

Andrew & Norman Price, Owners.

"Montani Semper Liberi!"

Andrew Price, Editor

VOL. 14, NO. 47

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, JUNE 18, 1897.

\$1.00 PER YEAR



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Julius Hines & Son,
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THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT convenes on the first Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in June, and third Tuesday in October.

COUNTY COURT convenes on the first Tuesday in January, March, October, and second Tuesday in July.—July is levy term.

LAW CARDS.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
ATTY. AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LEWISBURG, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will be found at Times Office.

SAM. B. SCOTT, JR.,
LAWYER,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

All legal business will receive prompt attention.

H. M. LOCKRIDGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Prompt and careful attention given all legal work.

FRED WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LEWISBURG, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas County.

PHYSICIANS' CARDS.
DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST,
MONTEREY, VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
ELKINS, W. VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in The Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Office next door to C. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES.

Jacob Cassell, uncestor of the numerous relationship of that name, was a native of Pendleton County. In early manhood, he came to Path, where he married Nancy McLaughlin, a sister of Squire Hugh McLaughlin, late of Marlinton. After living several years in Bath, he bought out Mr Deaver, on Greenbrier River three miles west of Green Bank, now known as Cassell's Forging. Here he settled and became a well-known citizen of our county, about seventy years ago. His family were two daughters and five sons: William, Jacob, John, Samuel, James, Nancy, and Jane.

William Cassell married Matilda Wanless and settled on Back Alleghany where he spent the remainder of his life,—he was eighty-two years old when he died. He was married twice. The first children were Nancy Jane and George. The daughter became Mrs Henry BaLow, and now lives near Edray. George Cassell was a Confederate soldier and died of wounds during the war. William Cassell's second marriage was with Nancy Collins. By this marriage there were seven children. Mary Catherine became Mrs Thomas Beverage. Martha Ellen became Mrs Robert Sutton, who is a well known teacher of schools. William Cassell, Junior, married India Sutton and settled on the homestead. Louisa married John Cassell and lives near the old home. Charles Cassell married Anne Geiger, daughter of Mr and Mrs Adam Geiger, near Driftwood, and now lives at Hutonsville, West Virginia. Sarah Ann died aged 13 years. George Cassell went to Texas, and after many adventures on cattle ranches was drowned.

Jacob Cassell's second son, Jacob Cassell Junior, married Nancy Sharp, daughter of the late William Sharp, Esq., near Verdant Valley, and settled in Illinois, where both are now living, (1897.) John Cassell, third son of Jacob Cassell, Senior, married Sally Curry and went to the far West.

Samuel Cassell, the fourth son, wedded Eliza Valentine Tomlinson, of Augusta County, Virginia, near Staunton, and lived for awhile on the Greenbrier homestead then settled on Back Alleghany on lands now held by his son, Jacob Cassell. Samuel's daughter Eliza married Harvey Hevener, and lived on the Greenbrier four miles above the old homestead. Her children were Laura, Samuel, Maggie, Adam, Vanburen, and Rebecca. Jacob, of Samuel, married Clara Sutton, daughter of the late Samuel Sutton, near Green Bank, and settled on Back Alleghany. Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel Cassell, married Cyrus Tallman, and settled on Back Alleghany. Her children were Rachel Henrietta, Josephine, Anderson, John, and Colonel. Alice Cassell, of Samuel, married John Woodell and settled near Travelers Repose. Margaret Jane Cassell, daughter of Samuel Cassell, married George Baxter, Esq., near Edray. Her children were Eliza Myrtle, Bessie Regina, Frank, Yula Mabel, Edith and George Harry. It is in this member of the Cassell family the writer is mainly indebted for assistance in preparing this paper.

Rachel Cassell, another daughter of Samuel Cassell, married Zecheiah Swink, and lives on Back Alleghany. Her children are Charles and Price. Hannah Cassell, of Samuel, married Charles Wanless, and lived on the old Wanless homestead. Her children are Effie, Maude, and George. Huldah Cassell, the youngest daughter of Samuel Cassell, became Mrs George Aldridge, and lives near Edray. James Cassell, son of Samuel, married Margaret Ann Swink, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, and settled on the Greenbrier homestead. His son John married Louisa Cassell, and settled on Back Alleghany. Samuel, of James, married Martha Hevener and lives on the Greenbrier near the old Cassell home.

James Cassell, of James, married Sarah Shinneberry, and lives on Back Alleghany. Thomas Cassell, of James, married Lydia Galford, and settled on Back Alleghany. Ella Cassell, daughter of James, married Henry Kessler and lives in the same neighborhood. Nancy Jane, daughter of James, married Benjamin Collins, a minister of the German Baptist church. Rachel Ann Cassell, daughter of James, married Amos Gillespie, a prominent teacher in the public schools, and lives at Gillespie.

Nancy Cassell, daughter of Jacob Cassell the ancestor, married Allen Galford, Esq., and lives on the Greenbrier near the mouth of Deer Creek. In reference to her children the following particulars are available. Brown Galford married Susan Geiger, and settled on Back Alleghany; Lydia Galford married Thomas Cassell. Lydia's children are Allen, Jacob, Mary, and Samuel. Nancy Jane Galford daughter of Mr and Mrs Allen Galford, married James McCloud and lives near Driftwood. James Galford, son of Allen Galford, Esq., married Rebecca Logan, daughter of the late John Logan, and settled on Back Alleghany. Hannah Galford, another daughter, married Dallas McLaughlin, son of the late David McLaughlin, and they live near Driftwood. Caroline Galford married George Tacy, and lives on Back Alleghany. John Galford the youngest son, married Agnes Chestnut, of Bath County; and lived at the old Galford homestead. He died a few years since. Alice Galford, the youngest daughter, married S. David McClure, and they settled on Laurel Run, in Edray District.

Jane Cassell, the other daughter of Jacob the ancestor, married Jacob Wilfong, and when last heard from they were in Minnesota. Their children were Jacob and Margaret Jane.

Jacob Cassell, Senior, the founder of the Cassell family in upper Pocahontas, was a person of remarkable muscular strength and agility. He was passionately industrious, and even in extreme old age never satisfied without something useful to do. He and his family have done very much in developing that part of the county where he resided. In his attire he was very neat and particular, and a perfect gentleman in his deportment. His personal influence and example were for fair dealing, strict integrity, and pure morals. He lived to be ninety-two years of age. Mrs Cassell died several years before her husband. Her death was occasioned by nasal hemorrhage brought on by over-exertion in crossing a very high rail fence.

With the assistance of a grand-daughter of these venerated persons the compiler has been able to prepare this memorial of two very worthy people, richly deserving of lasting and grateful remembrance for the part they and their descendants have performed in rescuing from a rugged and remote forest wilderness and laboriously developing one of the more really prosperous sections of our great country. W. T. P.

ic word "wait," but he did not make it clear whether he relied upon the work of the administration to bring prosperity or on the generally accepted doctrine that "everything comes to him who waits"—and hustles.

The country is finding the mere assurance that the affairs of the government will be in the hands of the Republican party is not sufficient for prosperity to come upon the country like the blessing of Heaven. Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness and all who looked at it with believing eyes were healed, but it seems that the distress of America is more stubborn and refuses to down. Even confidence is not restored. The text to-day is: "Put not your trust in millionaires," and the activity of our statesmen is that of harassed agents of office seekers. The rich refuse to become poorer that the poor may be richer, probably for the fear that their investments failing it would miss those intended to be benefitted and enrich those already rich. It is too much to hope for that our country will again be what it once was when it seemed no handicap to be born poor. The classes are becoming marked, and it is harder for a man to rise.

We are taxed until the business of the country is paralyzed. There was never a government which raised such revenue from its citizens. The very form of government of which we are so proud enables our rulers to extract taxes, both direct and indirect, and they sap the resources of the citizen. The mighty (and by the mighty these days is meant the monied) had friends at court, and the vast tax of national government being levied indirectly they escaped its consequences except in so far as they were consumers; and the government left the poor man's appetite in order, let us suppose, that he should pay dearly for his food, clothes, furniture, tobacco and drink.

We take it for granted that the confidence game is about played out in politics. As the government cannot help us (according to Henry Waterson, the philosopher), and we are controlled by a law which has regulated the traffic of man from prehistoric times—that of supply and demand,—why in the name of common sense cannot the government leave us alone. Let them reduce the expenditures of the government one half. They can do it. The most useful of all the systems of the government is the postal system, and we are taxed directly, so to speak, for it, and it is almost self-sustaining. We can do without the printing office at Washington; the seed distribution; the river and harbor improvements, that could be carried on by private corporations by franchise; the weather bureau; a standing army that does not stand and protecting navy that allows Spain to fire on our flag. Let us retrench. That will be effectual, but to expect prosperity to bloom on every bush because we believe our President is a great and good man is asking too much of Mr McKinley.

The St. Lawrence Company will have little or no lumber cut in this county this year we are sorry to say, as the firm of Smith & Whiting, alone, generally expend about \$75,000 yearly in the county for work and supplies. We feel that it is very unfortunate the business should take such a long rest the year after McKinley ascended to the throne, but we have enough sense not to blame the Administration, and know that the election of Bryan would have made no difference. Still it was not what some expected.

The camps on Williams River are working with reduced forces. There were plenty of tides to take the logs in this year. In fact one flood took the gates away from W. McClintic's splash dam. He has the largest landing now ready for breaking in that has ever been on Williams River, all the logs neatly ranked on the river bank. He is working on the "old job" now in a rougher country than where he

has recently been cutting. Henry Sheets had secured what was considered a good job, put up camps, and then abandoned them. It was the impression of many lumbermen that he had the best job that had been given out by the company for years, but as Mr Sheets is a veteran in the business he should know.

The Silva brothers have a good job of cutting for the Hardwood Company at Jack. Contractor Gray, who has worked such havoc with a number of Pocahontas sub-contractors and hands, promises to square up, and has been paying out some money. A woodman told the writer the other day that he had pursued him for a week and had finally come up with him in the Company's office and that Gray had paid him \$25 there, which seemed almost like velvet to him. What Mr Gray can or will do, however, is a secret known only to Mr Gray, and is one which he carries in his own breast.

The thoughtful reader has been surprised at the readiness of so many persons of influence, in all sections of the United States to encourage a war with England in defense of a principle so little understood as the so called Monroe Doctrine. Some account for it in part to political agitation awakened by the tariff and silver questions. The earnest adherents of the protective policy regard British influence as one of the main reasons for the oppositions that exist against protective interest.

Likewise the friends of free silver trace the disasters, that are attributed to the demonization of silver, to the fallacious reasoning of English economists. Many think, too, that British gold in the guise of gifts secured votes for this famous demonization.

While these things may have their influence and may account in a measure for the hostile expressions that surprise so many, and writer inclines to the belief, if these were the main and only reasons, there would be but very little spoiling for a fight among the people at large. The London Times, one of the most far-seeing journals in the world, published something in 1860 which we will repeat for the consideration of those seeking an explanation why hostile feeling, and readiness for war should be so manifested:

"There will by a colossal Ireland placed in the New World. The Celt is pushed westward, no longer to be imprisoned between Liffey and the Shannon, but he will spread from New York to San Francisco. We (the English) must guard our loins to encounter the Nemesis of seven centuries of misgovernment. To the end of time a hundred million of people, spread over the largest habitable area of the world, and confronting us everywhere by sea and land, will remember that their forefathers paid tithes to the Protestant clergy, rent to absentee landlords, and a forced obedience to the laws which these landlords had made. And even tho the rancorous Celt were to forget and forgive, that will not prevent the sure development of an intractable race and the introduction of intractable elements into the character of the great American nation. It will be more than half Celtic. There will be other races in America, but the preponderant race of all will be Celtic, in sympathy with Ireland, seeing Ireland's opportunity in England's extremity."

The venerable Abram Sharp who resides near Frost is a citizen of sterling integrity of character. He was a Union sympathizer and a faithful soldier of the Federal Army. He keeps himself well informed in the political issues of the day and holds himself ready to meet all comers in defending a high protective tariff. He is going to patronize The Pocahontas Times, not because he agrees with its sentiments, but because it is a home enterprise and home industries should be sustained first of all, so long as they keep decent in language and appearance and reflect credit upon the county. He felt it his duty to work day and night in ferreting out the burglars that have been such a feature in his community. He hopes that what has been accomplished may be a warning to any others and that all such may repent and live better lives, both for their own good and the welfare of the neighborhood.

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AYER'S ARGUMENT.

If there is any reason why you should use any sarsaparilla, there is every reason why you should use Ayer's. When you take sarsaparilla you take it to cure disease; you want to be cured as quickly as possible and as cheaply as possible. That is why you should use Ayer's: it cures quickly and cheaply—and it cures to stay. Many people write us: "I would sooner have one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind." A druggist writes that "one bottle of Ayer's will give more benefit than six of any other kind." If one bottle of Ayer's will do the work of three it must have the strength of three at the cost of one. There's the point in a nutshell. It pays every way to use

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Skinning a Rattlesnake.

The Snake Editor had for long desired the skin of a real deadly rattler to make him a belt,—for there is something of fascinating interest about the tokens of its deadly presence,—so when "Joe" came in from his "clearing" with news of a serpent slain in fair fight and no favor, and exhibited sundry rattles and "buttons," supplemented by a stick denoting the unbelievable length of the monster we proceeded to get minute directions as to where the snake might be found. As to returning and skinning his victim himself he "would n't do it for nothin'."

A colored "friend and brother" standing by, whose clearing was on land adjoining, and who seemed to get a clearer insight of the route to be taken from a ground-plan sketched with a stick in the mud of the road whereby we were to locate a certain stump on which the said snake was to be found, offered to guide us to the place. He did not much fancy the idea of being a party to any such enterprise as dissecting a rattlesnake—operations of this kind being only suitable for witches and hoodoos. Still less was he pleased to have his knife (a valued keepsake) used in the operation.

This snake, which was really a large one, had an extra fang, and they were fully a quarter-inch clear. The skin slipped off easily, the somewhat damaged because the slayer in an access of fury had pounded the body even after he had removed the rattles. The flesh is white and firm, and appears appetizing—justifying the tradition that it was eaten by some tribes of Indians. It is said that when weary on the trail the Indian would sometimes grasp a live rattlesnake, bite a mouthful from its back, and imbibe fresh vigor from the food.

The writer has never in his life seen a live rattlesnake in its native unconfined state, and we may therefore assume that they are somewhat scarce in Pocahontas,—the hair-raising yarns of adventurous persons to the contrary, notwithstanding. N. R. P.

A Pioneer Adventure.

JOHN JOHNSON, the ancestor of the Johnson relationship, and the pioneer of West Marlinton, whose log cabin stood near where The